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Canada's right to membership in the League is well stated in the Republican minority report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate on the Peace Treaty, prepared by Senator McCumber.

"One desires to avoid comparisons, but it is a simple statement of fact to say that in the effort to establish world peace more Canadians fell in battle or died of wounds than soldiers of the United States. Canada asked and Canada received no favors at Paris; she sought only justice and fair play and these have been cheerfully accorded to her by the nations which have ratified the treaty, and I believe that Canada will yet receive the same recognition at the hands of her neighbors to the south."

PROHIBITION OR SEVERE RESTRICTIVE CONTROL of the liquor-making and vending business of Europe is bound to come in Europe on grounds economic if not ethical. The King of England, in his speech opening the present session of Parliament, referred to the matter in grave terms, and in the debate following the address members cited the "dryness" of the United States and of Canada as producing a fiscal superiority for the "reconstruction" process, which could not be overlooked by British statesmen. Neither the terrible experience of the war nor the perilous treasury deficits of the days since the armistice seem to have led John Bull to cease his resort to strong drink. Thus in 1914 he spent £164,000,000; in 1918, £259,000,000; and it is predicted that the figures for 1919 will show the staggering sum of £400,000,000. To these debits there must be added, of course, the sums taxpayers have to pay for the crime and disease that liquor causes. It is figures like these that tend to "chill" American sympathy for Great Britain in any fiscal distress she may be in. The coming Scotch elections are expected to indicate how the tide of opinion is running there in the face of this showing. There the churches and the temperance reformers have awakened and are beginning to follow American tactics in converting electors and in prodding parliamentary representatives. Scotland had her John Knox as well as her Robert Burns, and when the Knoxian qualities of the race are touched, results happen with a grim relentlessness.

AERIAL NAVIGATION OVER SWISS TERRITORY, both for reasons common to all States' welfare and also for those special to this neutral Republic, is to be most stringently regulated. The Federal Council's recent decree orders that all Swiss companies must obtain permits from the government before beginning to construct machines or operate the same; and all foreign builders' applications will be subjected to the strictest sort of investigation. Transport of money, munitions, and explosives over Swiss territory is absolutely forbidden, and to use machines equipped with wireless apparatus will be a reserved right strictly dependent upon federal license.

GERMANY'S FORMER EMPEROR, by a revised decree of the Supreme Council, is to escape trial. Holland, that declined to give him up, is to be his permanent custodian, at some unnamed—as yet—Elba. The Allied Powers also have decided that Germans under indictment by them shall be tried at Leipsic by Germans. Adverse evidence will be furnished, verdicts scrutinized, and in some cases reversed probably.

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Thoughts of a Psychiatrist on the War and After.** By William A. White. Paul B. Hoeber, New York. Pp. 137. \$1.75.

This volume by the professor of nervous and mental diseases, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., and superintendent of a hospital which has handled a very large number of cases of soldiers "shocked" in the recent war, is of a kind not known in the post-war literature of other great combats. It comes, therefore, as a new source of data for any person interested in suppression of war and desiring intelligent information about its effects on the man who fights willingly or unwillingly, on his kindred who have him in mind while he is away and who also have to adjust their lives to innumerable new economic and social conditions while armed peoples grapple with each other.

The first thesis of the author that arrests attention is that it is quite possible to overstate the social crisis following the late war. In volume but not in kind, quantitatively but not qualitatively, it is different. Individuals and small and large groups have in previous years had to undergo just what the world faces now. But today the precise effects of combat on all concerned are registered more accurately than ever before and are being subjected to closer study and analysis.

Facing the present complication of international relations, he argues that of necessity idealistic group action is more difficult when immature standards of national life—not to mention international relations—prevail. Consequently, "forced" agreement on an ideal program, while comforting for a time to the nations with a high standard, nevertheless must tend to become ineffective through the acts of nations with low standards of culture. Individuals and peoples *en masse* do decline in morale following war. Instinct of a rudimentary sort gains ascendancy over reason and conscience. Hate, cruelty, and deceit are condoned. Lust is rampant among those who fight and those who do not. An infantile reaction of antagonism to authority, whether spiritual or secular, comes to the surface, and buildings are defiled and sacred relics of the churches are destroyed. Prayers for the defeat and destruction of foes arise, as among savages. Art comes to the aid of the preacher and creates cartoons and posters of hate. "The long battle for the control of the emotions of instinct by the intelligence seems to have been lost, and man slips back to be again dominated by his feelings." Not the least of these latter is the feeling of fear, which is common enough in its more obvious form as plain cowardice, but to the psychiatrist is registered in mild neuroses and psychotic episodes, to be dealt with by him in the light of psychopathological investigation. But the significant portion of this book is the author's argument, on scientific grounds, that up to the present time war has been inevitable and necessary for the rejuvenescence of the race. Whether it will be in the future "depends upon whether some sublimated forms of procedure can adequately be substituted." He is quite sure that any international organization assuming to control humanity must have for its basis love rather than hate. "Devotion to selfish ends makes enemies; consecration to service invariably commands a following." Or, to put it technically, "Reprisals or other punitive measures are useful when addressed to constructive ends. Speaking in physiological terms, they are useful for conditioning behavior along desirable lines after the manner of the conditioned reflex. When used solely for selfish purposes, as a means of self-indulgence in hate and self-exploitation, they can only be expected to be destructive in their final results." Hence the best product of the war will be the granting of a measure of larger opportunity to all the handicapped peoples of the earth and protecting them while they rise.

**The Truth About China and Japan.** By B. L. Putnam Weale. Dodd, Mead and Co., N. Y. City. Pp. 155, with appendices and maps. \$2.00.

Long service in the Chinese customs, wide travel in the Far East, and memories and experiences of residence in China that date back to his boyhood and have continued